DAILY AND WEEKLY APPEAL TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION DAILY.

SUNDAY. WEEKLY.

To Contributors and Correspond-Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and, with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be sideressed:

To the Editor of The Appeal, Memphis,

Ten
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M. C. Gallaway, 282 Second street, J. M. Kraying, Memphis, Tenn. MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY, : : AUGUST 24, 1886.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION. The Clearing House reports for last week show that the total amount of clearings in the banks reporting was 13.8 per cent. above the corresponding week's exchanges a year ago. Outside of New York the gain was 14.64 per cent. Only four cities are reported as having a decrease-Datroit 14.1, Indianapolis 81, Hartford 24 and Peoria 8.4 per cont., as against a year ago. Thus we have another week's confirmation of the steady improvement that is going on in trade. The increased demand for money confirms the indications of the clearings. Money, say the Chronicle, has been active and legitimately tending upward. Loans at the Exchange ranged from I to 20 per cent., averaging about 74 per cent. Scarcity and manipulation caused the higher rate, and the lower came from offerings made after demands for the days were supplied. The banks loaned on call generally at 5 per cent. for old loans, renewing at 6 per cen'. At Boston money ruled at 71 per cent. between banks, and 9 to 10 to brokers. There was a movement of money from New York to the West and South. The embezzlements and suicide of Gray caused embarrassments and failures that greatly disarranged financial affairs in Boston. The New York foreign exchange market during the week fell one cent upon the pound, owing to light demand, a pressure of bankers' bills drawn against securities and to higher rates for money in New York, Francs declined also on account of the offerings commercial bills drawn against the large purchases of bread-

stuffs. Both francs and sterling are low enough to enable imports of gold to be profitably made, and on Friday, says the Chronicle, \$4,125,000 of specie were in transit from London and Paris for New York, and probably other amounts. The Chronicle adds: "Shippers of gold have exped difficulty in cetting the moral Notwithstanding we have this season so recently sent to France American bars and full weight coin, neither of these can now be secured in Paris and bankers have to be content with such foreign coin as can be procured in the open market. It is also reported that the Bank of England has resisted the movement from London by advancing the price of gold bars instead of putting up the rate of discount, and therefore the profits on gold shipments hither have been lessened. The rate of discount in the open market in London for sixty day to three months' bank bills was 21 per cent yesterday; the street rate at Paris was 21 per cent., and at Berlin and Frankfort the rate was 2 per cent.' The anticipated increased stringency in the future money market appears now less likely to occur, owing to imports of gold and the liberal trea ury disbursements. The law anthorizing the issue of \$1, \$2 and \$5 notes assists in the same direction. These small notes are subject to the same limi ations as the original silver c rifficates. The silver dollars are a legal tender at their "nominal value for all debts and dues public and private," but the certificates are only 'recrivable for customs, taxes and public dues." The Chronicle explains: "The new law confers upon the Trees mry Department the power of making every one of its silver dollars now lying idle in the Treasury and all it may be compelled to coin in the future available; so that I the Secretary chooses to exercise the authority granted the vacancy left by the retiring bank notes can be readily filled. But what is of far more importance, it pu's out of the reach of any combination of circumstatees the embarrassment of the Tiva ury again for years to come. The general course of business continues to improve. The dry goods trade stems to be in a very satisfactory state, and the iron trade also presents meny encou aging features. The demand for steel rails is of course excoscingly active. The New York Herald et stee: "The new bond call had a good dual of effect upon the temper of the s reet, it being argued that as the boads were redeemable now at time with interest to date, any tightening of the money market would lead to the redemption of bonds. As a anster of fact, however, this process takes considerable time, and moreover it is estimated that \$12,000,000 of the bands included in the call are held by ma'ional banks to secure circulation." The Indicator reports: "Money is sobaring up very rapidly now, and the bears along with it. Plenty of money is in sight. An increase of \$1,000,000 is expected in the bank reserve. Some \$5,000,000 of gold has been shipped that today the South affords the most from the other side, and more is ready to come if we want it." Silver in Lon- men in the older States who seek less don is quoted 42 d, id less than a week crowded fields.

sgo; this makes the bullion in a silver dollar a minute fraction over seventy-one cents and six tenths.

SENATOR ISHAM G. HARRIS. We have had no commit

with Senator Harris personally or by letter for eight months and know nothing of his future plans. It will be seen from the communication published in another column, over the signature of "An Old Democrat," and written by a gentleman who has the confidence of Senator Harris, that his candidacy for a re-election to the Senate depends on contingencies. There is no man in Tennessee who has more of the confidence and affections of the people than Senator Harris. He has earned this trust and love by years of faithful public service. The war made upon him by those anxious for his place, without knowing whether or not he will be a candidate, does not comport with the sentiments

of the people of Tennessee who, if they powers one trait of character above and beyond all others, it is fidelity to the men they have so long trusted, and who have proved true as the needle to the pole to their interests. No man in the United States Senate stands higher than Ishsm G. Harris, and he cannot be driven from the conneils of the nation by a war on his record or by the contemptible charge that he is growing old, when there are a degen men in the Senate his senior, kept there because, like him, they have served the people usefully and ably. In 1876 a similar effort was made to crush Senstor Harris. When his name was proposed in the Democratic State Convenntion as elector for the State at large the same set that are now traducing him raised then, as now, a preconcerted howl against him. Senator Harris refused to accept the position of elector tendered under such circumstances, forwarded bis resignation tion to the Democratic Executive Committee, announced himself a candidate for the United States Senate, canvassed the State and was elected United States Senator without opposition. Such a man ought to be permitted to retire with the honor he has won and which is his rightful due. One thing is certain, he cannot be driven into retiracy by the methods adopted by those who are anxious for his shoes. When Senator Herris sees proper to retire he should be permitted to end his eventful public career of spotless integrity, eminent usefulness and unswerving fidelity to every public trust, a broad statesmanship that embraced not only Tennessee, but the welfare and honor of the whole country, not as a repudiated public servant, but one who carries with him the love, admiration and gratitude of the people he has so faithfully served.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SOUTH. The activity which is seen and felt throughout the South indicates a pro-gressive prosperity unsurpassed by any section of the Union. Notwith-standing there is still a bitter feeling South, the press in that section is forced to admit that the South is experienging a tide of prosperity such as it has never before known. The business depression, which has prevailed for a few years past through the Eastern and Central States, has hardly been felt in the Southern belt. A considerable part of the accumulated, idle espital in the North has sought investment in the South, the conditions being such that it could be put to profitable uses there, and the result has been a development in various directions, certain and steady, that has put a new face on the prospects of large communities. Every Southern State is making known Its resources with the view of securing the idle capital of the North seeking investment in the South. The columns of the APPEAL, which for fortysix years has champloned the political and material interests of the Southern people, are still open to the people of the surrounding States who wish to make known their resources, their inducements for capital and immigration. It will be seen from another column that T. F. Sorrells, a prominent lawyer and citizen of Pine Bluff, Ark., has undertaken the task of writing up the rich, prosperous section in which he lives. Mr. Sorrells's letters will not be the uiterances of a real estate agent, a land speculator who is advertising his business. They will be inspired solely by a desire to promote the general prosperity of the community. And Memphis is deeply interested in this prosperity, for Pine Bluff and the rich country in which it is located contributes largely to the business prosperity of Memphie, and with new railroad facilities Memphis will be the natural trading center for this immense scope of country unsurpassed on the face of the globe for richness and varied productiveness. Everything seems to be working for the future prosperity of the South and a sure sign of its new energy and growth is the rapid extension and improvement of railroad facilities. There are seven trunk lines of railway now building or contemplated, aggregating 1500 miles, and since 1880 over 10,000 miles of new railroads have been built. Capital from the North and from England is seeking this kind of investment, and probably the opinion that the next twenty-five years is to see a development in the South rivaling that of the West is not more sanguine than sagacious. Already there is a strong current of emigration setting toward

the Southern States from the whole

Northern section. Many farmers are

moving from the Northwest, tempted

by the cheapness of good land, not

less than by the geniality of the

climate. It can hardly be doubted

promising opportunities for joung

THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY.

HOW THEY PASSED SUNDAY AT THE LAKE.

A Pleasant Episode to Break the Monetony-Opening of the Minneapolis Exposition.

PROSPECT HOUSE, N. Y., August 23. The President's party delerred attendance at church yesterday until the afternoop. The services of the day were conducted by the Rev. Montgomery H. Throop, an Episcopal clergyman of Chicago. Mr. Torop is camping on the lower Sacanac lake at the request of the Rev. Mr. Dutton, who supplies this pulpit. He consented to offic ate yesterday. The journey is about twenty miles and has to be performed in a beat. Mr. Throop had an adventure on this journey which he will not soon forget. With a boy for a companion and guide, he started for the church at this point yesterday af-ternoon. Instead of going ashore and carrying his boat around the rapide of the Saranac river as the guides do, Mr.
Through through it would push right
through. He got stack before going
far find then an car slipped overboard and was swept down stream. Further progress was impossible, for traveling along shore under rapidly setting sun was not to be thought of in such a wilderness. Knowing that guides were constantly pagging and reparsing, the ship-wrecked couple curied on a rock, waiting for whatever would turn up, and both feil fact asleep. A guide who was making his way up the river. with a boat load of bagrage, reached the rock about 10 o'clock at night and keen eye detected something nnusual in its appearance. Thinking a hear was perched upon it and pro-posed to dispute his passage, he shouted right vigorously. As there was no movement when he shouted a third time, he resched forward among the baggage and felt for h's Winches-Just then the clergyman awoke and startled the guids with a sharp "hello there." An understanding was reached, the baggege in the bost was readjusted, and the two wails were taken aboard and paddled to the Bartlett Hotel, where they remained over night, and in the morning a guide pulled them eight miles up the lake to this hostlery, where Mr. Throop related his adventure with great gusto. It is President Cleveland's intention to continue having his headquarters at this place, and to make daily fishing excursions to some one of the many lakes in this vicibity. MISS, CLEVELAND

noon that set the machinery in motion at the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition. The ceremonies there that opened the Exposition were long. Instead of giving the signal at 4:30 o'clock, Eastern time, in accordance with a previous arrangement, it was after 5 o'clock when Mrs. C eveland touched the telegraph key in response to the word "ready" from Minneapo-lis. The delay spoiled the afternoon's fishing trip of the President's party. The President laughed good naturedly when a message was finally received from Minneapolis saying: "Oaly a few minutes longer—one more speech "Sitting down in a chair on the hotel piazza, he smoked bis afternoon cigar and talked with such of the guests as twelve feet in which the telegraph in strument was located. The day was the thermometer registering 74° in the shade. She was comforta bly attired in a white muslin drees. belted with a sesh of a delicate pink She tossed her sailor's hat of brown straw upon the office desk and, seating herself near her mother, they chatted with Mrs. Daniel Weiddle and Miss Warner, of New York. Prof. Lentze entertained the group by reciring some of his adventures among the nembers of the Italian colony of New Orleans, while in search of a relative who was suspected of having taken to

ouched the electric button this after-

the streets with an organ.

The first message over the wires was from W. D. Waenburn, President of the Exposition, and concluded with the words: "The great concourse of people now present will feel gratified and bonored if Mrs. Cleveland will by setting in motion the machiner department of the Exposition, which for that purpose has been connected with Saranac Inn, Adirondacks, N. Y. by electricity."
President Cleveland furnished the

operator, J. M. Harrington, with this reply, in his own handwriting:

"Sarawac Inn, Upper Sarawac Lake, N. Y., August 25, 1886. 'Hon. W. D. Washburn, President, Minne appolls, Minn.

With many thanks for the kind meesage sent to us by the officers and directors of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, Mrs. Cleveland joins me in tendering to them hearty congratu lation upon the anspicious inauguration of an exhibition which not only demonstrates the prosperity and prog ress of the Northwest, but must also reflect credit upon a country whose greatest pride is the happiness and contentment of its people and their their enjoyment of all the gifts of God. Mrs. Cleveland gladly complies with your request, and will set in motion

now awaits your signal. "GROVER CLEVELAND." Mrs. Cleveland stepped forward to give the signal which should move the machinery more than 1000 miles away. The spectators isughed heartily when the President gravely admonished her not to start it with a jark. The circuit was open the whole distance, and within two minutes after Mrs. Cleve-land had pressed the button the reply came from Minneapolis that the ma chinery was working beautifully. Then the whole party went off for an hour's fishing before the sun went

the machinery of the exposition. She

down. was out of bed at 5 o'clock this morn ing. At 6 o'clock breakfast was served, and accompanied by Dr. Ward and Frank P. Wright, the architect, of Albany, he was rowed over to Big Clear inlet for a morning's fish with live The President was the only one of the party who was fortunate enough to catch any fish. A rumor has been sent out from Paul Smith's, seventeen miles distant, that the party would go over to Placid lake tomarrow. There is no truth in the re port. The party will remain here for the present, as already announced by the Associated Press.

A Peculiar Suit at Chicago. CHICAGO, ILL., August 23 .- The Cigar Makers' Union, through its secretary, began an injunction suit in the Circuit Court today against the Berryman Bros., cigar manufacturers. bill alleges the defendants have been using a label on their cigar boxes in imitation of the union label. claims that Berryman Bros. do not employ union workmen and there-

fore have no no right to use the label of the union, but in order to deceive the public have had a counterfeit label made. Attached to the bill of com-plaint are copies of the original label and the alleged counterfeit. The first reads as follows: "This certifies that the cigars contained in this box have been made by a first class workman, a member of the Cigar Make.s' International Union of America, an organization opposed to rat shop, codie, prison or fithy tenement house workmanship. We therefore recommend these cigars to all smokers throughout the world." The alleged counterfeit reads just the same, but differs a little in the type. Like the original label it bears a lacsimile of the signature of A. Strasser, president of the International Union. The secretary saks the court to enjoin the defendants from using the label.

NEWBERN, TENN. Picate at Pace's Pond-The Temperance Question Discussed,

ICORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPRAL. NEWSERS, TENN., August 21 .- The writer, with several others, procured a back here yesterday and drove out pond. Arrived there, we found quite a crowd gasembled. W. S. Draper, of Dyersburg, was called on to address the crowd upon the question of temperance. He was followed by the Hon, J. H. McDowell, of Union City, or the state of the crowd upon the second control of the control o marked attention to each of the speak- Tories. ers as they discussed the temperance question in its various phases. Dinner time coming on, a founteous "barket dinner" was apread—such a good dinner as only prospersus farmers' wives know how to get up, and the hishest compliment that could be paid it was noticeable in the evident relish of thrse who partook of it. The day was one of enloyment and pleasure to all until about 2 pm., when a shower of rain came up and marred the festivi-

ties of the occasion.

Pace's pond is a beautiful sheet of water, covering three or four scres. fed by perpeteal springs, and well stocked with fish. We noticed a number of Republicans, who live in the neighborhood, were present, among whom we may mention Harvey L. Scobey, Al Cochrae and others. Be it said to the credit of the community that they have some as clever men as ever lived belonging to both parties, and there are no unpleasant bickerings among them as neighbors-they having adopted, it seems, that liberal fair, "think and vote as you please" doctrine.

After the rain, the unstinted supply

of timber, suitable for lawmakers, was manifested by the announcements of candidates for the Legislature, as

For the Senate-The Hon. J. H. Mc-Dowell and Alex. N. Moore of Obion, and W. E. Bell of Dyer. For the Lower House-John E. Mc-Corkle, Sam Young, J. N. Parker, Maj. A. G. Harris. For Floater from Dyer, Obion and

Lake—Dr. A. B. Haskins, J. W. Bur-ney and Tom W. Neal, all of Dyer.

Wife Murder and Suicide. MILLEDGEVILLE, ILL. August 23 .-This county is all excited tonight ow-ing to the murder and suicide commuted here this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Frank Wood, a notorious character of this place, who has abused his wife and was recently put under bonds to keep the peace, went to Dr. McPherson's, where his wife was stopping at the time above stated, and his arm around her neck, pulled a selfcocking revolver from his against head, fired, He then turned the weapon upon himself and sent a bullet through his brain, dying instantly. His wife lived about an hour and a Wood was not a vicious person, but lately he had been excessively jealous, without cause, it is said, and been brutal in his actions toward his wife. Wood's folks are prominent and wealthy people, but he was a fellow who had no visible means of support and who would not work. His wife came from a most estimable family.

Three Men Drowned.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 23 .-News was received at the general offices of the Milwaukee railroad here last night that three young Scandi-naviane, Charles Johnson, August Swenson and Peter Errickson, were drowned during the squall at Lake Persin last evening. The deceased, wno lived at King's Coolie, had started to cross the lake in a rowboat from Lake City. Their struggles were wit-nessed by people on shore, but they were too far away and the lake too trescherous to permit the spectators to

Sudden Death of Sam Colville, the Theatrical Manager,

New York, August 23. - Samuel Colville, the popular theatrical manager and proprietor of the Fourteenth Street Theater, died suddenly yesterday at his home, No. 24 Seventh avenue. His death was entirely unexpected, and proved a severe blow to his family and to his host of friends in the pro-fession to which he had devoted the greater part of his lite. The funeral will be held Wednesday from the Little Church Around the Corner.

Winnecke's Comet.

Bosros, Mass., August 23.-A cable message from Dr. Kreger at Keil an-nounces the discovery of Winnecke's comet from the observatory at Cape-town, Africa. The following is the discovery position. August 20th: 2 h. 4 m. 16 s., Greenwich mean time; right arcersion, 13 b. 10 m. 21 5 s.; declination, south 1 deg. S m. 17 s. The comet has a circular nebulosity, one minute in diameter, with some central condensation and no tail. It is about as bright as a tenth magnitude star.

Beelared Insane at the Time of the Killing.

CHICAGO, ILL, August 23.—A St. Joseph, Mo., special to the Duily News says: The trial of Dr. S. A. Richmond, for the killing of Col. James W. Strong, managing editor of the Herald of this city, which has been in progress here for two weeks, terminated today, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty, and finding defendant insane at the time of the killing and at the present The jury was out only about forty minutes.

Beath of Amos Lawrence. Beston, Mass., August 28.—Amos Adems Lawrence died last night at his summer residence at Nahant. He was born in Boston in 1814. He was identified with the settlement of Kausas Territory, and its eventual development into a free State. He was two or three times the candidate of the Whigs and Unionists for Governor,

Beath of Harriet Beecher Stowe's Husband,

HARTPORD, Ct., August 23 .- Prof. C. E. Stowe, formerly of Andover Theological Seminary, and the hus-band of Harriet Beecher Stowe, died Sunday morning, aged 84 years. had been ill many months.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

Speeches by John Morley, Lord Hartington and Others -The Belfast Riots.

LONDON, August 23 -In the House of Commons tonight Sir Michael Hicks-Berch, Chief Secretary for Ireand, replying to Mr. Sexton, said that the commission appointed to in-quire into the Belfast loss consisted of Gen. Sir Redvest Buller and two Irish barristers, Me-srs. French ard Adams. He a'so said that the government proposed to add to the commis-sion an officer of experience, viz, Chief Constable McHardy, of Lauarashire.

The Right Honorable Elward Stanhope, Colonial Secretary, in realy to Mr. Howarth, said tout the report that the government had somexed the Ellice is ands was unfounded.

Mr. Labouchere, resuming the bate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, said that Lord Randolph Churchill's recent e'ectoral manifesto was an insult to the Redical party. He (Labouchere) was sur-prised that the Hartingtonians had never repudiated the language applied on the same subject. The audience by Churchill to Gladstore. He taunt-seemed anxious to hear, and paid ed the Whigs with being disguised Besides the Whigs, he continued, there was the Birmingham gang under the leadership of Cham-berlain. The family of the lat-ter had doubt'ess done efficient municipal service, and Birmingham, therefore, out of theer grat interests to municipal gratitude. side of Birmingham the Chamber-lamites had no influence whatever. Chamberlain thought that no schemcould be a good one unless be himself was the author of it. [Laughther. Chamberlin would continue in his downward career until he should be gaz-tted en Lord Chamberlein. [Laughter. 1 The speaker neged Irishmen to continue their efforts by legitimate means to obtain their rights as a nation struggling to be free. [Cheers.] The followers of Paraell had a right to be proud of their leader. The accusation that they were mercenary in receiving aid from America came with ill grace from English members. who were not above receiving pecuni ary aid from ducal houses in the last election. Continuing, he said that winter was approaching and the midtary were assisting in the evictions of the people, many of whom were cisout upon the roadside. Irishmen rould not be blamed if they refused to submit tamely to such treatment, but be warned them that disorders would only serve as excuse for refusing home

The Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, Secretary of War, in answer to an inquiry made in the House of Commons this evening by Sir Julian Goldamid, Liberal member for South Pancreas, in relation to the charges made by Col. Thorpe in a military publication that a corrupt ring existed for the control of the ordnance disbursement, and that this ring was composed of eminent officials of the government and members of the Sir William Armstrong Arms Manuf-curing Com-pany, said that he had care-fully considered the charges, and so far had seen none which amounted to a specific charge of corruption, malveragion in office or disgraceini conduct in any particular department or officer. Mr. Smith added that he had invited Co impart to the War Department any facts he had in his possession or control impuguing in any way the conduct of affairs in either the ordnance or any other branch, promising to lay the information before the crown lawmatter to a competent tribunal trial if material could even be obtained

vers with a view to submitting the Gladstone, but the same could not be said of other parties to the controversy. for a prima facie case. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said it was the duty of the government to restere order and administer the government in Ireland with the law as they found it. Why, he saked, did not Sir William Harcourt move an amend-ment to the address instead of at-

justify their past action. They should certainly spare no pains to convert the country to their way of thinking. [Cheers.] He admitted that it was tempting to s'ab the government be hind the back. If it was true that the the duty of the government to supgovernment had encouraged outrage and promoted disorder in Ireland i press disorder, but he feared that the would fail now as they had in 1885 ought to be impeached. The policy He said that an increase of outrages of the government was a plain and sober one; it was to promote the social and material welfare of Ireland always followed an increase of evic-It was a fallacy to suppose that and to assist the Irish in obtaining social order could be restored without rest from the ceaseless political sgitadealing with the agrarian question. The government proposed to stop outrages. on the one hand and to encourage subjected. [Laughter and cheers.] evictions on the other. [Cheers.] He The government, therefore, prop sec doubted if any good would be accom-plished by sending Sir Redvers Buller to Ireland, because that gentleto institute an inquiry into the cevelopment of the material resources of Ireland. Sir William Hercourt's theory that the social disorders could not ment would be unable to devise any new means for the detection of crimes be treated with success unless the causes were treated as of modern in which the public desired to conceal. The lesgue had done its utmost to vention, he (the speaker) could re-member when Sir William Harcourt prevent crime, and its failure was evidence of how deep rooted the dis-order was, but Mr. Parnell was right denounced the land league doctrine as a doctrine of assassination, and took an active part in the adoption of when he said that if under home rule measures for the repression of the league without considering remedial the outrages continued, the rest of Ireland would soon put a stop to them. The proposals of the late neasures. He (the speaker) believed government had made the task of that the troubles in Belfast were restoring order an easier one because to the unfortunate proposals of they had given the Irish people a the late government. [Cheers.] Were the disorders in Beltast and Kerry measure of patience, which they never had had before. He was disapto be allowed to continue until the pointed by the narrowness of the proelectorate changed the minds and reposals which the government had shadowed forth. Moreover, the Land turned a Parliament pledged to Gladstone's policy? If not, why did Sir Wil-Commission would be likely to have a liam Hrrcourt sucer at the present government for trying to do their duty to suppress crime? Wherever the govmischievous effect nron social order in October and November, as the landernment should find the laws harsh or lords would be tempted to extort the utmost farthing in order lo prove that unjust they would remedy them. [Cheers.] Sir William Harcourt was the rents were not too high, and ten-ants would have an equal inafraid to attack the government openly terest in withholding rents and move an amendment to the ad dress, but he chalked the wall with the motto "No Rent" and then ran away. [Loud cheers.] The governthe opposite reason. were to have a land bill such as Lord Salisbury had foreshadowed, he bement proposed two things-to administer the law and to conlieved the country would scon wish it things-to had accepted Mr. Gladstone's measure. sider carefully a scheme of decentral-Continuing, Mr. Morley said that the appointment of a commission to inization in the direction of local self government formed upon a popular basis. [Parnellite laughter.] The latquire into the condition of the Irish innais. [Parnellite laughter.] instries was entirely unnecessary, as all desirable information on the subject ter scheme would be framed as far as was aiready in the hands of the govpossible to meet the exigencies of Ire ernment. He considered that the land [cheers], but in accordance with the verdict of the last elections. proposal to spend millions of Engish money on public works in Ire [Cheers] That was their whole policy. The government hoped that when their tenure of office closed they would land was of more doubtful expediency than any proposal that could have emanated from the government. Ba-sides it was a measure of centraliza-tion, and was introduced at the same leave Ireland more peaceful, orderly and prosperous than they had found itime a local government was promised. Lord Hartington maintained that Cheers, l la conclusion, Mr. Morley

the Unionists had not forfeited their claim to be liberal, because they were unable to accept opinions which until recently were not held in any considerable section of the Liberal party. He denied that he had ever spoken respectfully of Mr. Gladstone. Cer-tainly no Unionist had ever done as Mr. Labouchere had imputed. Mr. Gladstone had advocated the land purchase measure, not because he was convinced of its expediency, but as a bribe to secure the support of the Tory fall in the prices of agricultural prolandlords. The government had responded willingly to the opposition's enced during the coming winter by

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ernment

measures because

nent prosperity and happiness of Ire-land depended. [Cheers.] Continu-ing, Lord Hartington said he thought

ter ressons be given for the grounds

which Sir Vernon Harcourt, in his recent speech, covered the govern-

ment's action with contempt and ridi-cuie. Certainly that spreach had added

to the difficulty with which the gov-

ernment was confronted. [Cheers] He regretted the imputation that the government had encouraged

Irish landlords by acting otherwise than with moderation and forbear-

ance. It was equally disadvantageous to urge that the Ministry should re-

Mr. Morley, upon rising, was loudly cheered by the Parneillies. He said

he had never denied that the dissi-

Mr. Gladstone's proposition freely,

Lord Hartington was amply justified

in disavowing any disrespect to Mr.

He had observed little in the language

of his noble friend to encourage the

hope that the difficulty would soon end.

He mointained that a majority of the

Liberals with Mr. Gladstone's must

wait and see if it would be possible to

If

said they would never be able to make

a step toward a permanent settlement

tory Parliament and an Irish Execu-

Mr. Parrell adjourned the debate.

MR. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT to the address in reply to the Queen's

speech is substantially as follows:
"We humbly assure your Majesty
that we fear that, owing to the heavy

Cheers.

dents had a perfect right to discuss

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end for Catalogue showing exceptionally superior advantages, influences and environments.

IDA E HOOD, SUSAN L HERON, PRINCIPALS.

demand for an exposition of the present rent criment policy affecting Ireland. The House could not unable to pay, and numerous evictions and the confiscation of the rights be expected to commit itself to and the confiscation of the rights vested in tenants by the land act of the present rent confiscation. lemand for an exposition of the gov- Irish tenant farmers in the payment measures, but only in regard to im-accidate measures. The government bad not asked for exceptional powers. He failed to gather that the opposition suffering and endargering the main-tenance of social order. We depreeste any attempt to transfer the lor leader objected to the government measure, which naturally Mr. O'Con-ner had disparaged because he did not due to inability to pay rents from the owners of land to the taxpayers of Great Britain and Lieland by any exwant a restoration of Locial order. [At tension of State assisted purchase on this point the speaker wesinterrupted the basis of rents fixed when prices by cries of "Shame!" and "Withdraw!"] were higher than they are now.' He replied that perhaps he might b THE BULGARIAN COUP D'ETAT. allowed to finish the sentence. The events in Bulgaria formed the had intended to say that Mr. O'Conner had disparaged the gov-

principal theme of conversation in the tabby of the House of Commons todid not want a res'oration of social order until political changes had been accomplished upon which Mr. O'Conner's heart was set, and upon which be believed the permanent n gat. The Parnellites and advanced Radicals hold that diplomatic complications must inevitably ensue, arguing that it will be impossible for the gov-erament to submit to a coup d'etat, which so greatly increases the Czar's influence in the Balkans.

The Ministeria ists admit that the deposition of Prince Alexander is a matter of extreme gravity, but they that the House would require that betsay that even if it be proved that Russia insigated the movement it will be difficult for England, because it is generally assumed that Austria and Germany acquiecced in Alexander's overthrow. It is considered improbable by the Concervatives that the government will enter a protest in the matter. The government has been reliably informed that Prince Alexanler is safe and well in Roumania. The Paris Temps considers that England has received a rebuff, and it fears that fuse to use the powers of the law to enforce legal rights. He (Hartington) approved inquiring into the material resources of Ireland. He thought it worth investigation whether there were not certain classes of public works which might with advantage he under-taken by the government. the events in Sofia will arouse rival sentiments which have been lying dormant for two years.

Another Biot at Belfast.

BELFAST, August 23-9:80 p.m .-This evening a detachment of police made an attempt to disperse a mob on Shank Hill. The mob becoming infuriated threw volley after volley of ones at the policemen and routed them. The mob then completely wrecked the barracks, which were defended by twenty policemen. Military reinforcements are hurrying to

Midnight .- The police did not fire upon the mob. The streets were cleared the military. Nine arrests were made. The city is now quiet.

A Whack at Illinois.

LONDON, August 23 -At the usur! weekly meeting of the Executive Coun-cil of the Socialist League today, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Council expresses its abhorience of the cowardly conduct of the government of Illinois in passing a sentence for murder against men who have proved their sympathy with the suffering masses.

There Is No Disagreement. LONDON, August 23 .- The Press Asociation save the statement that the Unionists and Conservatives disagree in regard to Lord Randolph Cnurchll's policy is untrue, and asserts that Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain concur in the policy of the govern-

Eviction Riot in Kilkenny. Dublis, August 23.—Daring an eviction at Ballyogan, Kilkenny, tolay a row took place, during which the police were stoned and a number of bailiffs were seriously injured. fruitless attempt was afterward made to wreck the barracks.

Marched to the Workhouse is a Hody.

DUBLIN, August 23.—Sixty tenants who had been evicted from their homes in the estate of the Marquis of Elyton, Wexford entered New Rose today, accompanied by an immense pro-cession. Four hundred horsemen were in line, and music was furnished by a number of brass bands. After attending a political meeting the evicted tenants marched in a body to the workhouse.

Getting in Readiness to Quelf Riots.

LONDON, August 23,-Persuant to instructions from the War Office the various generals of army districts have ordered the volunteers to practice picket duty and be in readiness to quell rioting during the ensuing au-tumn and winter. Each volunteer is to be supplied with twenty bail cartridges. It is understood that this action is taken under expectancy of a renewal of dynamite outrages and Irish disorders in the northern and midland towns of England.

Brutat Murder.

Evansville, Ind., August 23.-A saloon keeper named Marion Sabrall, at Newtonville, Spencer county, this State, got into a fight with a well to do farmer named Jacob Brady, while the latter was drinking, several days ago. Brady being the stronger was getting the advantage of Sebrell when the latter used his pocket knife, cutuntil they lad given Ireland a statu- ting Brady badly in the abdomen and then throwing him to the floor stamped on him in a brutal manner inflicted fatal injuries. Brady died Sunday, and Sebrell, who had fled and returned, was arrested and jailed at Rockport. The people of Newtonville were so incensed that they destroyed Sebrell's saloon, fixtures and liquors, and threatened to lyach him. There is great excite-